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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE		FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/640,230	08/16/2000		Peter V. Boesen	P03999US2	3395	
22885	7590	02/26/2004		EXAMINER		
•		ES & SEASE, P.L	YUN, EUGENE			
801 GRANI SUITE 3200		IE	•	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
DES MOIN		0309-2721		2682 / O		
				DATE MAILED: 02/26/200	4	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Anglication No.	Applicant(a)	<i>\</i>
	Application No.	Applicant(s)	•
	09/640,230	BOESEN, PETER	: V.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Eugene Yun	2682	
The MAILING DATE of this communication Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet	with the correspondence ad	ldress
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RE THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATIO - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFF after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory per - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by state of the period for reply will be period for reply will, by state of the period for reply will be p	N. R 1.136(a). In no event, however, may reply within the statutory minimum of the first will expire SIX (6) M6 atute, cause the application to become	a reply be timely filed hirty (30) days will be considered timely DNTHS from the mailing date of this or ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	y. ommunication.
Status			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _			
,	his action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for allo	wance except for formal ma	atters, prosecution as to the	e merits is
closed in accordance with the practice unde	er <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C	.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.	
Disposition of Claims			
4) Claim(s) 1-10,17 and 18 is/are pending in the 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are without 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-10,17 and 18 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	drawn from consideration.		
Application Papers			
9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Exam 10) ☑ The drawing(s) filed on 16 August 2000 is/a Applicant may not request that any objection to Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the cor 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the	re: a) accepted or b) c the drawing(s) be held in abey rection is required if the drawir	ance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). ng(s) is objected to. See 37 CF	FR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			!
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for fore a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority docum 2. Certified copies of the priority docum 3. Copies of the certified copies of the papplication from the International Bur * See the attached detailed Office action for a	ents have been received. ents have been received in priority documents have been reau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	Application No en received in this National	Stage
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB Paper No(s)/Mail Date	Paper N	v Summary (PTO-413) o(s)/Mail Date f Informal Patent Application (PTC	O-152)
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U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-326 (Rev. 1-04) Art Unit: 2682

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 1/27/04 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 1, 2, 4-9, 17 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson (US 5,721,783) in view of Chen (US 5,664,012).

Referring to Claim 1, Anderson teaches a voice sound transmitting unit having the advantage of connectivity, the unit comprising:

an earpiece 10 (fig. 1) adapted to be inserted into the external auditory canal of the user and having one or more sensors 12 (fig. 1) adapted to convert vibrations of voice sound information to electrical signals, a speech processor 13 (fig. 1) operatively connected to the one or more sensors, a first transmitter 14 and 17 (fig. 1) operatively

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connected with the speech processor, and a first receiver 14 and 17 (fig. 1) operatively connected to the speech processor.

Anderson does not teach a cradle for supporting a host device, the cradle comprising a base, and at least one sidewall to form a cavity for supporting the host device, a connector mounted to the base for matingly connecting with an external connector of the host device, a second transmitter and a second receiver, the connector operatively connected to the second transmitter and the second receiver, the host device removably mounted in the cradle. Chen teaches a cradle for supporting a host device, the cradle comprising a base, and at least one sidewall to form a cavity for supporting the host device (see structure of cradle in fig. 2), a connector mounted to the base for matingly connecting with an external connector of the host device, a second transmitter and a second receiver, the connector operatively connected to the second transmitter and the second receiver, the host device removably mounted in the cradle and the second transmitter and the second receiver of the cradle adapted for communication with the first transmitter and the first receiver of the earpiece (see fig. 2 noting that the earpiece and microphone send and receive signals with the cradle, which the wireless phone is removable mounted to). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teachings of Chen to said apparatus of Anderson in order to increase the convenience of hands-free communication.

Referring to Claim 17, Anderson teaches a method of transmitting voice sound information comprising:

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sensing the voice sound vibrations of the user through an earpiece 10 (fig. 1) adapted to be inserted into the external auditory canal of the user, the earpiece having one or more sensors 12 (fig. 1) adapted to convert the voice sound vibrations to electrical signals, and a speech processor operatively connected to the one or more sensors, a first transmitter, and a first receiver;

transmitting the voice sound information from the first transmitter to a second receiver F1 (fig. 2); and

receiving the voice sound information at the second receiver F1 (fig. 2).

Anderson does not teach a cradle for supporting a host device, the cradle comprising a base, and at least one sidewall to form a cavity for supporting the host device, a connector mounted to the base for matingly connecting with an external connector of the host device, a second transmitter and a second receiver, the connector operatively connected to the second transmitter and the second receiver, the host device removably mounted in the cradle. Chen teaches a cradle for supporting a host device, the cradle comprising a base, and at least one sidewall to form a cavity for supporting the host device (see structure of cradle in fig. 2), a connector mounted to the base for matingly connecting with an external connector of the host device, a second transmitter and a second receiver, the connector operatively connected to the second transmitter and the second receiver, the host device removably mounted in the cradle (see fig. 2 noting that the earpiece and microphone send and receive signals with the cradle, which the wireless phone is removable mounted to). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

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provide the teachings of Chen to said apparatus of Anderson in order to increase the convenience of hands-free communication.

Referring to Claim 2, Anderson also teaches the cradle including a power source 920 (fig. 9).

Referring to Claim 4, Anderson also teaches the cradle including antennae 900, 902, 960, and 970 (fig. 9).

Referring to Claim 5, Anderson also teaches the host device as a cellular telephone 28 (fig. 2).

Referring to Claim 6, Anderson also teaches the host device as a computer (see col. 6, lines 21-25).

Referring to Claim 7, Anderson also teaches the host device as a personal digital assistant (see col. 6, lines 21-25).

Referring to Claims 8 and 9, Anderson also teaches the connectors as serial and parallel connectors (see col. 6, lines 21-25 where most computers are equipped with serial and parallel connectors).

Referring to Claim 18, Anderson also teaches the earpiece not occluding the external auditory canal of the user (see col. 3, lines 56-58).

4. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson and Chen in view of Puthuff et al. (US 6,181,801).

Referring to Claim 10, the combination of Anderson and Chen does not teach a headphone-jack type connector. Puthuff teaches a headphone-jack type connector (see

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col. 6, lines 19-21). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teachings of Puthuff to said apparatus of Anderson in order to expand the different methods a communication earpiece can be used.

5. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson and Chen in view of Viallet (5,917,698).

The combination of Anderson and Chen does not teach the cradle including electromagnetic shielding. Viallet teaches the cradle including electromagnetic shielding (see col. 1, lines 56-67 and col. 2, lines 1-2). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teachings of Viallet to said apparatus of Anderson in order to better increase the safety of smaller, high-powered communication devices.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-10, 17, and 18 have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Eugene Yun whose telephone number is (703) 305-2689. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30am-5:30pm Alt. Fridays off.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vivian Chin can be reached on (703) 308-6739. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Eugene Yun Examiner Art Unit 2682

EY

PRIMARY EXAMINER